

# AMERICAN RECORDER.

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No. 329.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

### On Manures.

[Concluded from our last]

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his lectures on agricultural chemistry, observes, that "all green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibres, and readily ferment. When they are to be employed for enriching a soil, they should be ploughed in when in blossom, for it is at this period that they contain the largest quantity of easily soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter. Green crops, pond weeds, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, require no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil; the soluble matters are gradually dissolved, and the slight fermentation that goes on, checked by the want of a free communication of air, tends to render the woody fibre soluble, without occasioning the rapid dissipation of elastic matter." In speaking of dry straw, the same author states, that when it is made to ferment it becomes a more manageable manure, and that it is useful to carry it to the dung hill for this purpose; but he says, "it is worth experiment, whether it may not be more economically soiled, when chopped small, by a proper machine, and kept dry till it is ploughed in for the use of a crop. In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly, and produce less effect at first, yet its influence would be much more lasting."

On this latter point, of dry straw, it is sufficient to remark, that this celebrated chemist does not positively recommend that it be ploughed in without undergoing fermentation; he states it as a subject of doubt, and worth experiment, and only believes it to be more economical. He has himself given us the result of an experiment of his own, which should teach us that the only use of applying dry chopped straw, would be the opening a stiff soil. In the very same page from which the above recommendation is extracted, he says, that from 4400 lbs. of dry barley straw, he obtained 8 lbs. of matter soluble in water, which had a brown colour, and tasted like mucilage. From 400 lbs. of wheat straw, he obtained only 5 lbs. of a similar substance. This experiment sufficiently demonstrates, there can be no comparison between mere woody dry fibre, and the succulent luxuriance of a vegetable in full sap; but should any further elucidation be wanted, we have, in the very next page of the same author, a fact which ought to satisfy the most sceptical. It is in these words: "Woody fibre will not ferment, unless some substances are mixed with it, which act the same part as mucilage, sugar, and extractive or albuminous matters, with which it is usually associated with herbs and succulent vegetables."

For precision and accuracy in chemical experiments, Sir Humphrey Davy may be safely trusted; but your committee cannot believe he was a good farmer. Indeed most of his experiments, instead of being applied to the valuable productions of the field, were made on "mint" and "prim-roses," in his garden.

Your committee have read with much pleasure, two small agricultural tracts, published by Mr. Matthew Peters, and recommend them to the attention of the Society, particularly those parts which relate to the subject now under consideration. These works, "The Rational Farmer," and "Winter Riches," contain many valuable hints on all subjects connected with husbandry; but he appears to be most intelligent and zealous on the subject of the vegetable manures, at equal war with both hot and short muck farmers. He goes on so far as to say that all animal and compound manures should be excluded from tillage land, and should be applied to meadow and pasture alone. Two of his reasons are so strong, as to carry conviction of their truth, while others are so plausible, as to invite the experiments of all farmers. The former may be stated briefly to be, first, the comparative facility with which a whole field may be manured at once, and secondly, the exemption from weeds, slugs, trash and vermin, which farm-yard manure never fails to introduce. Your committee, in the absence of their personal experience on this subject, will briefly state his mode of bringing a field into good tilth and fertility, and it is worthy of remark, that his soil resembles that of far the greater part of our farms.

About the 1st of October, he breaks up a stiff field, and sows, pretty thick, turnips

and barley, or rye and oats, (in all cases of turnip sowing, he mixes one quart of radish seed with four quarts of turnip.) This crop is sown on land, ridged for winter fallow. In February you may put in ewes and lambs. In April or May this vegetable crop is turned completely under, with a proper plough, and on the furrow he sows buckwheat, turnips, and vetches, any or all, (but a mixture seems preferable,) and harrows them in lightly. Thus you have one crop of vegetable manure under furrow, while another is growing above it. The end of July, or beginning of August, he turns under this second crop as before, and the end of September his field is ready for wheat.

This is perhaps too brief an analysis of his mode, a continuance of which he strongly recommends, and in conclusion he calls on all farmers, with the consciousness of all agricultural ingenuity, to throw aside the worn-out thread bare garment of ignorance and perverseness, and to consider the advantages arising from two vegetable manurings, and a sprinkling of sheep manure, performing their putrefactive office within the soil, and keeping therein all their native salts and fertile oil juice, with only three ploughings.

Your committee, though inexperienced on this subject, cannot avoid recommending to this Society, the adoption of a plan on principles similar to those of Mr. Peters. The end of September, any of the following seeds, or a mixture of them, as judgment may dictate, should be sown, on one ploughing and harrowing in: turnips, barley, Egyptian oats, rye, Hanover turnip, or any other succulent vegetable, not usually injured by frost. In the ensuing season your ewes and lambs, and your calves may be pastured on it without injury. The end of April or beginning of May, this vegetable crop should be neatly turned, three to five inches deep, with a good bar share and two horses, having previously rolled it. Immediately on this furrow, any or a mixture of any of the following seeds should be sown, and harrowed in, so as not to bring up the under part of the furrow just turned. Buck wheat, vetches, or tares, turnips, cabbage seed, peas, chickory, and in general, all luxuriant, juicy vegetables. The first of August this second crop should be rolled, and nearly turned under; and if wheat, barley, or Egyptian oats are to be the crop for the ensuing year, they may be sown any time in September, or first half of October, taking great care so to water furrow your field, as to cause as little washing as possible. Should this field be wanted for corn the next spring, it is recommended to sow it with turnip and radish in September, and your cattle, hogs and sheep may be fed with the turnips in winter, and the field be broke up for corn the end of March.

All clover and other grass lays have long been used with unvarying success, as a vegetable manure. Their direct effect is to open and divide the soil by their woody fibre and roots, and to enrich it with their mucilaginous substances, which are easily soluble in water. Old pasture fields should be suffered to grow up, or some time previous to being turned in, that a larger portion of vegetable matter may be imparted to the soil. It is not uncommon to see some worn out fields, thrown out of cultivation on account of their sterility, growing up in rag weed; the farmer of good judgment, keeping stock of every kind out, would turn under these weeds, before the seed begins to form. This process would encourage a more vigorous growth on the land, which should be treated in the same manner, and if he would but assist the benevolent designs of nature, and sow down a winter vegetable crop, the poorest soils would be restored to a state of fertility. Let the farmer who is afraid of a little trouble, compare the labor and expense of a few ploughings, with all the heavy and laborious operations necessary in clearing new lands, and placing it in good order to receive seed; and he will find it less laborious to improve twenty acres of his worn out home fields, than to clear two. This calculation is within the reach of any one.

The ashes of all vegetables is an exceedingly useful soil. The vegetable alkali contained in them, gives solubility to all vegetable substances, and from its strong attraction for water, may tend to give some degree of moisture to the soil; or to other manures; on this latter account it is of great service, properly mixed in a composted heap.

There are many other vegetable substances which may, with success, be used in restoring worn out tillage land, but as most, if not all of these, may with far greater

effect be transferred to the compost heap, your committee will proceed to the consideration of the third division, or compound manures.

Sir Humphrey Davy informs us, that all vegetable and animal substances are consumed in vegetation, but they can only nourish a plant by affording matter soluble in water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the plants. This great principle appears to be confirmed by several of his experiments, and is probably as correct an account of the food of plants, as we are likely to obtain. We know that all dead animal or vegetable matter, if sufficiently divided, spontaneously undergoes a process; which brings it at length to be a fat greasy earth, which we call rich loam, or garden mould. The woody fibre of vegetables is longer in undergoing this process, but its texture is at last broken down, and it is resolved into new elements. Animals' matter, therefore, and the mucilaginous parts of vegetables being more liable to decompose than dry, woody fibre, their mixture is evidently required by their nature, and hence the origin and necessity of compost heaps.

With regard to the fermentation of compost heaps, by attending to the foregoing principle, we learn that whenever they are composed of substances easily soluble in water, or easily disengaging their grasses or vapours, their fermentation or putrefaction should be prevented as much as possible; and on the contrary, when they consist of woody fibre, and insoluble substances, such matter should be so managed as to tend to promote fermentation. By attending to this simple principle, the farmer will be at no loss to prepare and manure so as to make it most extensively useful.

Your committee having often had occasion themselves, to complain of the want of detailed, precise, and specific directions, in justly celebrated authors, will endeavor to avoid this reproach, while they proceed to recommend the best method within their knowledge of farming, this most essential requisite on every farm—a compost heap. The principles have been already stated; the practice is founded on them, and a small share of industry and judgment is alone requisite to give it the most beneficial results.

A Bountiful Providence has placed every where, substances which form a manure for the soil; but men must not expect to sit still, and that manna will drop into his mouth. His faculties and reason were given him for exertion, and materials are placed within his reach, to enable him by their exercise, to improve his condition. In the first place, then, let every farmer mark out a small spot, from twenty to forty feet square, according to the size of his farm; this spot should be dug down from two to four feet deep, and the earth should form a bank round it; a few stout oak posts with crotches should be planted in a line along the middle of this pit, and shorter ones should be placed at the sides, to receive strong poles, on which to erect a shed of common clap boards. Having thus cheaply made a shelter for your manure, which at once secures it from the sun, from rain, and from water running into it, while by removing a few of the boards, you can admit them when necessary; the next step is to bring to it a quantity of top earth or sods, and if your soil be stiff, a quantity of sand. These substances should be mixed and a layer of one foot in thickness should be spread over the bottom of the pit; then cut down and collect all the weeds (before they seed) about your fence and farm, and spread another layer of them, of the same thickness, over the former one; then collect dead leaves, by scraping the surface of the adjacent woods, and spread another layer of them; sprinkle this last layer with all the ashes and soot you can collect about the farm; next go into your stables and cattle yard; collect all the animal manure they contain, and lay on another layer of this dung; over this spread a layer of bad fodder, waste straw, sweepings of your yard, particularly after rain, and any kind of rubbish about your building. You will find that your compost heap will now be raised about five feet; but as this will probably settle, as decomposition takes place, to about three feet, you must begin again with your layers, and proceed till your pit is filled up. Should your soil be very stiff, it will be advisable to sprinkle two or three inches of sand or gravel between each of the layers, as one great recommendation of this plan is, that you may suit your manure to the nature of your soil. Should it on the contrary be light, sandy and porous, a layer of loamy clay should be occasionally introduced.

This mode of making compost manure,

requires but one part out of five of stable manure, to create a fermentation through the whole mass. Should it not speedily commence, you have only to remove some of the boards during the first rain, and the moisture and the heat will soon produce the desired effect. All the materials for the compost heap should be placed ready round your pit before you commence, as perhaps it may be advisable to mix the substances a little together, and not let them lay in such detached layers. Should the heap become very hot, the quality of your compost will be injured, unless you open the mass in dry weather. A very valuable addition to a compost heap, is pond or creek mud, where it can be obtained, together with the deposits of leaves and other trash, found in lagoons; and your committee will enumerate some of the materials most of which are within the reach of us all, which they recommend to be collected and prepared for composts.

It is presumed as a matter of course, that every one who calls himself a farmer, carefully saves all the dung from his stock of all kinds; to increase his, your horses' stalls, and the sheds or yards of your cattle and sheep, should be kept constantly littered with either corn stalks, refuse straw or fodder, dried leaves or shavings. This will both increase and preserve your stable manure. The materials for the compost heap, may be sand or gravel, sods of top earth from lanes and hollows; green weeds of all kinds; (and rag or hog weeds, excellent) dried weeds, and all kinds of rubbish; saw dust from mills; creek mud and pond trash; rotten wood and bark; tanner's bark and offal; house and kitchen offal of all kinds.

Let not the farmer be misled by the opinion that these necessary operations will consume too much of his time; let him seriously set himself to work in hauling materials to his manure pit, and he will himself be surprised to find how easily and how soon compost is made when he has a little stable manure before hand.

It is believed that one man and one boy, with a horse and cart, will in less than one week create a mass of compost sufficient for five acres of land, and how many idle weeks do we all spend. It will be recollected also, that the greater part of this work can be performed at leisure times; the most proper and convenient for us, appears to be, immediately after laying by our drill crops, as the vegetables will then be in full luxuriance, and we have some weeks of leisure. In forming your compost, the manure from your sheep yard and poultry houses must not be forgotten, and as these are of a hot and fermenting nature, they should be spread over those layers least likely to decompose without their aid. From six to ten or twelve weeks is sufficient, with proper management, to reduce the compost heap to a condition fit for application, and on emptying your manure piles, care should be taken to turn and mix the heap as much as possible.

Your committee could add many others to these recommendations; but they forbear, relying both on the good sense and judgment of the Society to supply their deficiencies; and fearful of exhausting a patience so largely claimed and so liberally bestowed. In conclusion, they will only permit themselves to express a fervent hope that their labor may be useful, which will be their best reward, and their brother farmers will show forth their faith by their good works.

The remaining subject of consideration, that of fossil manures, together with the time and mode of application of all manures to the soil, must be the subject of a subsequent report, which your committee hope to have the honor of presenting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, JR.

Chairman of the Committee of Manures.

### 25 dollars reward.

RE ANAWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man GEORGE, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS  
Belmont, near Washington,  
Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—2287





WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1821

The following description of the wreck of an unknown vessel and cargo which were lost on Cape Hatteras banks in the gale of the 3d ult. is published in the hope that it may enable the owner to identify his property, and the friends of the unfortunate crew and passengers, to learn something of their melancholy fate.

The vessel was from the appearance of her spars &c. a Schooner of 125 tons, with about 70 Hhds of Rum on board: 59 of which were saved on the beach. She was painted green on the inside of her waist, and is supposed once to have had guns, if not at the time of her being wrecked; as she had port holes, and some rammers and pieces of guns came ashore from her. Her mainsail is made of whole canvas; and from her general appearance she seems to have been an American vessel, and built on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake. She was planked with pine, at least as much as came on shore. The timbers are Whiteoak, copper fastened, and coppered to light water mark but this is not certain as the under part is sunk on the outer breakers. She was a vessel that had been repaired as her upper works were new or nearly so. Her masts were of Pine. Her fore yards was of White pine painted white, and slung with Iron. The rest of her small spars that came on shore were of Spruce pine, and also painted white. Both anchors and one cable were got ashore from the wreck—the anchors Iron stocked. Her fire wood was of oak and hickory.

Some of the Rum was marked on the Hhds. with an Iron brand Hovel and sons. And with chalk, Telescope and some word resembling Upper or Apperton. The rum was originally from an English Island.

It is supposed she had a French passenger on board by the name of M. Parley, as a trunk of books was found on the beach, with that name marked on them.

**Health of Wilmington.**—It appears by the following notice of the Town Clerks, that the number of deaths has increased since the last publication:

**Town Hall, Oct. 6, 1821.**  
Since the date of our last publication eleven persons have died with the prevailing fever—5 whites and 6 blacks.  
By order, THOMAS CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Carolinas, closed their session at Salisbury on the 1st instant—as did also the Presbyterian Missionary Society of North-Carolina.—During their session many excellent and pathetic sermons are said to have been delivered to crowded and solemn audiences; and there is reason to believe that many lasting impressions were made, and that numbers will have occasion to remember this meeting, when "this globe, and all who it inhabit, shall be dissolved." A narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod of N. Carolina, shall appear in our next.—*Rat. Reg.*

**North Carolina Montgomery county.**

We, the Grand Jurors of the county of Montgomery, at the Superior Court at September Term, 1821, for the county aforesaid, after having discharged the several duties required of us in our judicial character, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, in our individual capacity, as citizens of the community, our decided disapprobation and abhorrence of the prevailing practice with candidates, who are canvassing for seats in the Legislatures of our State and the United States, of descending to the drudgery of visiting every collection of the people, in her respective counties and districts; of exhibiting public treats, and using other extraordinary means to enlist the favor of the people; thereby not only destroying the purity of elections, but vitiating the morals of the community. The constitution of our country, which is the supreme law of the land, declares that all elections shall be free; and inasmuch as any individual, who may offer himself as a candidate for public suffrage, and indulges in the above practice, we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that he violates one of the leading features of the constitution of our country.

We further express it as our opinion that in countenancing the above practice, we open a door for the admission of men into the councils of our country of dissolute and immoral habits, who may possess wealth, to the exclusion of men of more

solid merit and ability. We do not feel willing to confer the honor of an immoral election on any individual. We are therefore pledged to each other our most solemn promise, to set our faces against the above practices, in our future elections, and also against each and every candidate who may descend to them; and under a firm conviction, that adhering to this resolution, by the people generally, would be productive of much public good, we recommend it to our fellow-citizens generally to aid us in enforcing the above resolution.—*Western Carolinian.*

#### THE TIMES IMPROVING.

The late National Intelligencer states that at the late term of the Circuit Court for Washington County, the number of civil suits were reduced to less than one half the number instituted for some Courts preceding; and we are happy to learn that a similar and in some districts, a much greater reduction has taken place in every part of the country from which we have heard.

The proceedings of Gov. Jackson in relation to the ex-governor Callava, have not so far as our observation has extended, been impeached by the public; but not acquainted with the extent of the authority with which the Governor of Florida is clothed, (he exercising the powers of a Spanish captain general, until Congress take the subject up, and extend the laws of the Union to the Territory,) many individuals have been disposed not to acquiesce in the propriety of the Governor's conduct towards the Federal Judge who issued the writ of habeas corpus. In regard, however, to the disputed supremacy between these two officers, we are glad to find it stated in the New Orleans Advertiser, that upon a re-examination of the matter, as to the writ of habeas corpus, Judge Fromentin became satisfied that he had no right to issue the writ; and thus, we hope, the unpleasant collision of authority terminated.—*Nat. Int.*

It appears, from the Federal Gazette, that there is at least one person who disapproves of the late transactions at Pensacola, relative to the arrest of Col. Callava. We shall not quarrel with him for that, being of the belief that every man has a clear right to his own opinion. But why should we be blamed, for venturing ours? We wish the affair had never taken place; but we cannot undertake to censure a proceeding which intelligent Americans on the spot concur in approving. The mistake of those who most fault on this occasion appears to be in considering Col. Callava as the Representative of the Spanish government; whereas the fact is, that if he had any commission from his government to act as such, after the surrender of Pensacola, it was not made known to general Jackson, or to our government. He stood in the same light as other private citizens, and enjoyed no immunity which all did not.

With regard to the case of Judge Fromentin, alluded to by the writer in the Gazette, we have not the materials upon which to form a decided opinion.

It is very certain that the powers of a Spanish Governor and Captain General, devolved on Gen. Jackson by the act of Congress, are very extensive, and incompatible with our notions of the necessary separation of the powers of government—all of which, it is said, a Spanish Governor unites in his own person; and, acting in a judicial capacity, we can conceive that Gen. Jackson had an authority which it was not for Judge Fromentin to resist. This, however, depends on the extent of the powers of the late Spanish Governor, with which we are not sufficiently acquainted to speak with any certainty. The writer in the Gazette says authoritatively, and apparently from direct information, that it is not true that Judge Fromentin acknowledged that he had not the right, or was not bound, to issue the habeas corpus. On this point we can only say, if Judge Fromentin has been unjustly or illegally dealt with by the Governor, he has the ability, and we doubt not the disposition too, to cause his rightful authority to be respected.

The death of Commodore Murray leaves Commodore Rodgers the oldest officer in our navy. The list of Captains whose commissions bear date anterior to the late war, now stands thus:

Rodgers, Barron, Bainbridge, Tingey, Stewart, Hull, Chauncey, Shaw, Dent.

We are happy to find, (says the N. Y. Gazette,) that the late deprivations on our commerce, have induced many of our merchants to arm their vessels; and it will not be long, we hope, before we hear of the destruction of some of the unprincipled pirates swimming on our coast.

The King of Naples has issued a severe decree against the printing, introducing, and selling, letting, or reading improper books.

#### A SECOND WHITFIELD.

The Rev. J. Moffat, a young man, powerful eloquence and fervid piety, has lately been preaching at the Methodist Chapel in Boston, to very crowded audiences. The Boston Gazette of the 1st inst. says: "Mr. Moffat yesterday delivered a very eloquent discourse at the Methodist Chapel Broomfield's Lane.—Thousands of persons who went to hear him could not enter the house, as it was so crowded at an early hour. The preacher was obliged to get in at the pulpit window. Would it not be well for Mr. M. to hold a Camp Meeting on the Common in order that all who are inclined may have a fair opportunity of hearing him during his stay in town?"

**Self loading Cart.**—Mr. David, Newlin, of Virginia, has invented a cart for removing earth, which, according to the certificates which he has published, with one man and two pair of oxen, "can move from the hill and put in the valley as much earth in one day as six men can do with the same teams and two carts, with shovels to load them." The cart "usually loads itself so as to be heaped, and we have no doubt then contains as much earth as will be 1 1/2 cubic yards when compacted, equal to 5040 lbs. or 2 1/2 cons. In favorable ground it will load itself in going the distance of about 44 yards; and when, from the point at which the loading commences, to the place of deposit, the distance does not exceed 70 yards, it will make about 12 loads in an hour."—*Bost. D. Adv.*

**Accidents.**—Two young ladies of the neighborhood of Cassandria, Louisiana, were lately drowned in the Red River, while bathing. Miss Polly Reed, after having rescued her younger sister from a perilous situation, discovered that the other young lady had got into deep water and was struggling for life. She attempted to save her also, but was seized round the arms by the victim who endeavored to rescue; her noble exertions were unavailing, and they both sunk together.

*Conn. Adv.*

**Dreadful Accident.**—A boy nine years of age, son of Mr. Tolfrey, in Upper Canada, while amusing himself with a loaded gun, pulled the trigger, and, dreading to relate, lodged the contents in the body of his mother.—The unfortunate woman expired two hours after.

#### LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Eliza S. Treat, aged 19 recovered a verdict of \$1000, against William T. Browning and his wife, in a trial before the Superior Court, in Brooklyn. (Con) on the 15th ult. in which, the defendants were charged with uttering slanderous words against the plaintiff.

The war between Turkey and Russia will necessarily keep the Black Sea closed to every species of commerce. We therefore, think that our Flour and Grain will fetch a good price in Italy, Spain and France, and in those countries depending on the Black Sea for wheat. Our commerce will certainly be benefited by this war.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

The northern detachment of the Army, having abandoned their operations on the military road from Plattsburgh to Chateaugay Four Corners, the inhabitants of the counties of Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence, considering the object of vital importance to their interest, propose to complete the remaining thirteen miles at their own expense, and are holding meetings for carrying their plan into effect.

*Nat. Int.*

General William Taylor has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at this place, vice Col. John Taylor, deceased. In consequence of his receiving this appointment, Gen. Taylor will resign his commission as Major General of the 4th division of the militia of this state.

*Cahaba Press.*

WASHINGTON, CITY, Sept. 1821.

The great storm on the 3d of September, extended from North Carolina to Maine. Its violence was greatest at Norfolk and New York. The mercury in the Barometer had sunk about four tenths of an inch. The gale was not violent here or at Baltimore, yet at the mouth of the Potomac, a ship bound to Liverpool was wholly dismantled.

The Barometer measures weight or pressure of the atmosphere. This pressure will sustain, on the common surface of the earth, a column of about 32 feet of water, or thirty inches to Mercury; the lighter the fluid, the higher the column. Moisture either would rise to 56 inches. Boiling water is hotter on the common surface than on mountains, and it is cooler than if it boils in deep mines. If the steam of boiling water is confined, it acquires great heat and elasticity. The bursting of the boiler of a steam engine has been known, in a moment, to cause the flesh to separate from the bones of a man.

*Columbian Institute, Oct. 2.*

#### TREATY OF GHENT.

Disagreement of the Commissioners.

New York, Oct. 4.

The commissioners under the 8th article of the treaty of Ghent, who were appointed to settle the north eastern boundary of the United States, have been in session in this city for the last ten days. The arguments of the agents for the respective governments were closed on Saturday last. The commissioners, we understand, differ in opinions. It therefore becomes their duty to make reports of their proceedings hitherto, to their governments, who will then, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty agree upon some friendly sovereign as an umpire. The most important point upon which they differ, is in relation to the position of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, or, in other words, the northeast angle of Maine. The territory in dispute contains about five millions of acres of land, a part of which is said to be good.

The reports of the astronomers, and surveyors, and the arguments of the agents, are said to be immensely voluminous, and to bear testimony to their industry, and we doubt not to their talents.

*Evening Journal.*

#### HORRID AFFAIR.

On the evening of the 6th inst. in Bond st. Fell's Point, Baltimore, a person named Joseph Thompson, first mate of a brig living in this port, aged about 40 years, shot a young lady named Ann Hamilton aged about 15 years. The deceased is said to have been highly accomplished and exceedingly interesting. It appears that Thompson had paid his addresses to her, which, perhaps, were not favorably received; and the idea entered his mind that she was better disposed towards another person—so it seems that he prepared himself for the tragedy by dividing a ball into two, and loading two pistols each with a part—one for the young lady and the other for himself. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, he entered the room where she happened to be sitting alone—she was heard by her father and mother to exclaim, "My God! Thompson is going to shoot me!"—they rushed forward; there was a report of a pistol, and they received their falling daughter into their arms—she was shot in the heart and died immediately. With the other pistol Thompson attempted to shoot himself, through the head also; he fired it at himself and felt severely wounded, though not mortally—his agitation, perhaps, preventing a sure aim. He was immediately arrested, and the ball being extracted, he was committed to jail, to await the sentence of the law.

*New York Courier.*

The French ship reported several days since by Capt. Wilson, of the Victory, to have been lost in the gale on the 15th ult. near Havana, proves to be the Gascon, of Bordeaux, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and \$80,000 in specie and bullion. There were 25 persons on board, including seven passengers, and only 3 saved, the boat swain and one man.

A New York schooner, from Washington, N. C. via Martinique, bound to Havana, was totally lost in the same gale, about ten miles to windward of the Havana.

**Interesting from Cuba.**—It is said that, in consequence of the strong representations that were made at Havana, and the other parts of Cuba, against the late Spanish tariff, the Spanish government has exempted that Island from its operation, and left the local government free to make and establish commercial duties for themselves. Official information of this important concession, reached Havana about the 1st of September.

#### PIRCY CONTINUED.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.

Arrived this evening the brig-Christ Ann. Captain Green, 56 days from Greece; cargo, Coals, Dry Goods, &c. to Donistoun Hill, &c.

Captain Green, with whom we have conversed, states, that his vessel was robbed of goods to a large amount (say \$30,000) by a small piratical schooner off St. Antonio, Aug. 28th; the schr. was manned by 12 or 14 Spaniards, well armed with muskets, cutlasses, &c. They took the Reg. most of the Captain's and crew's clothing, watches, &c. in short every article of value they could lay their hands upon.

A few hours before, the schr. had robbed the English brig Nepune, Capt. K. He was from Jamaica, bound to St. Johns, (N. B.) of all their clothes and \$5,000 in specie.

SEPT. 8.

Came up to day, ship Orleans, Snell, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of goods to sundry persons. Was boarded off Abaco and detained 3 days by a piratical corsair, mounting 14 guns, and robbed of goods, to a large amount, say 60,000 dollars.

Office of the New York, LAT. The reg. Williams, in 40 conveyance, locate bas. ent, regul. 0th August, ember's sl of the Lon. just, for w. incere, the. The. Sept. cont. A privat. Thursday. port is aff. Russia ha. The fund. No other. London of. ewixt Ru. intelligence. from w. been no m. to bat. date. dired as to. ele, the im. interrupted. orable wi. from Odes. antinople. July, which. though the. not to give. posching. It is now. bunker, for. rectly shot. Russian Am. previously r. to exile to. he would re. The Vien. from Cons. which state. had come t. demands of. the general. Constant. the Russia. of this, had. some Russi. had been p. constantin. ag, to prev. in ultim. The elapse. to determin. A private. Constantin. he rumors. with Russia. minister, Lo. pimate ren. he possessed. foreign Amb. a war with. support the. said, in the. roughly han. that, that. Constantin. frequent. from the cou. he rest were. 9th July, re. that the Tur. had taken Sa. The auxili. Austria, in. Russia and T. capers at a. said to pre. than an ally. The king. ist Paris a. out of Eur. himself an H. in the ball. istic, and bu. The remain. Luxhaven, w. he utmost. cease left the. ary honors a. proceeded on. there alderm. the solemn en. The Mon. or for the Pr. for the l. bath having. at Chas. Stew. Royal Afabi. ing's landing. se he recog. al of Kingst. id his Maj. se you, you. Now, in this. pu do?" Th. health in Whi. HAVE a sp. crushing ear. at I wish to s. July 17, 1821. WILL, give. who will sup. ces until Jan. Sept. 6, 1821.



the 5th article... were ap...  
The regular packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived at this port this morning, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance the Editor of the National Advertiser has received, from his correspondent, regular files of London papers of the 30th August, and Liverpool of the 1st September; also, from Capt. Williams, a file of the London Times to the 31st of August, for which he tenders the captain his sincere thanks.

Office of the National Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 11—2 o'clock, P. M.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st Sept. contains the following postscript: "A private letter from London, dated Thursday, half past five, P. M. says, a report is abroad that the Royal Exchange that Russia has declared war against the Porte. The funds have fallen 1 per cent."

Office of the National Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 11—2 o'clock, P. M.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

No other accounts have been received in London of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. The latest intelligence was from Odessa, dated August 29, from which it appears, that there had been no movement in the Russian army up to that date, but the greatest interest excited as to intelligence from Constantinople, the intercourse with which had been interrupted for a fortnight, owing to unfavorable winds. The previous accounts from Odessa state, that news from Constantinople had been received of the 21st July, which were still of a warlike aspect, though the best informed people are said not to give credit to the rumors of approaching hostilities.

Office of the National Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 11—2 o'clock, P. M.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

It is now said, that Daniel, the Turkish banker, for whom so much interest was recently shown by Baron Sirogenoff, the Russian Ambassador, was not executed, as previously reported; but had been sent into exile to Magnesia, where it was likely he would remain during life.

Office of the National Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 11—2 o'clock, P. M.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Vienna papers contain accounts from Constantinople of the 25th July, which state, that to that period, the Divan had come to no decision respecting the demands of Russia, and that it was almost the general opinion amongst the Europeans in Constantinople, that war was inevitable.



MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 18. Schr. Rachel, Rickerson, Boston, 14 days Run. Cheese, Butter, &c. &c. to N. J. Oliver and the master on board. "Schr. Alster, Wallace, from the Bar ballast to Master.

CLEARED.

Oct. 13. Sloop Alexander Clunn, Lamb, New York naval stores, by Elie Hoyt.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES.	From D. C. to D. C.
Bacon	lb. 8
Butter	25
Bees Wax	32 33
Brandy, French	gal. 2 2 23
do. Apple	60
do. Peach	1
Corn	bush 60 80
Meal	70 80
Peas	75
Cotton	lb. 11 12
Coffee	30 31
Cordage	14 15
Flour	6 50 7
Flax Seed	75 80
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 1 25
Pine Scantling	6 8
Plank	8
Flooring Boards	14 15
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50 2
Staves, W. O. h'd.	16
do. R. O. do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	8 10
Headings, W. O. h'd.	20
Lard	lb. 6 8
Molasses	gal. 32 35
Tar	bbl. 1 25
Pitch	1 10 1 20
Rosin	1 10
Turpentine	1 60 1 70
do. Spirits	gal. 50 35
Pork	bbl. 8 10
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1 25 1 30
do. W. I.	1 10
do. American	42 45
Salt, Allum	bus. 80
do. Fine	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 25 30
do. Lump	20
do. Brown	10 12 1/2
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt. 12 1/2 20
Whiskey	gal. 40 50

2 and an 1-2 Cents reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 30th ult. an indentured Apprentice boy named

George Elliott.

All persons are forbidden from harboring or employing said Apprentice.

LEVIN WALLACE.

Oct. 12, 1821—1w.

Regimental Orders.

THE several Battalions attached to the 3d Regiment Beaufort County Militia, are ordered for Drill and Inspection at the several places and on the days hereinafter designated, agreeable to the Act of the last General Assembly—viz. the Blounts Creek, South Creek and Goose Creek District Companies, will assemble the officers at 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday the 19th—the men and officers, on Saturday the 20th of October at Hickory Point: the Long Acre, Pantigo, Loghouse, Woodstock and Bath Companies, will assemble the officers at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 22d—the men and officers at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 23d. October in the Town of Bath: the Chocowinity, Tranters Creek, Beaver Dam and Washington Companies, will assemble the officers at 11 o'clock on Friday the 26th, and the men and officers at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 27th. October at Washington. The whole to be completely armed and equipped, agreeably to Law, when it is expected that every officer will duly notify their men, and themselves be at their posts, and come prepared with their returns in proper form.

By order of Col. JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS, J. WHEELER, Jr. Adjutant.

3d Reg. Beaufort County N. C. Militia.

3w327.

Cheap John's Store opened

again.

JUST arrived, and now opening by the subscriber, a large and general assortment of fancy goods, Woolens &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

CASH given for cotton, and other Produce.

R. TANNAHILL.

Washington, Oct. 12th 1821—1f326.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Washington, N. C. October 1st, 1821, which if not taken out in three Months will be sent to the General Post Office (as Dead Letters).

A.

Wallis Andrews, Thomas Adams, Chloe Abrams.

B.

Joshua Brackett, Henry Bruster, Penelope Blount, Thomas Bowen.

C.

David Camper, Selah Covell.

D.

Lewis Dowty.

E.

Alexander F. Edwards, John Elliott, Britton Edwards.

G.

Moses Giddons 2 Rachel Ginn, Henry Goff.

H.

John Harwood, 2 Henry Harding, Wm. S. Hoelt, Loton Head, Stephen Hone.

I.

Zachariah Judkins.

K.

Daniel King.

L.

Peter Lamb, Harvey Law, 2. James Little.

M.

Thomas D. Mason, 5 Picket Mifersbrough.

N.

Miles Nash.

O.

John Osborn, Zachariah Oatts.

P.

Limeon Pearce.

R.

Frederick Rew.

S.

Peter S. Shipley, Rebecca Smau, Eliza Spelling, Lemuel Sawyer, James H. Smith, Joseph Skidmore, James Swanner, John Snell.

T.

Allen Talbot, 2 Joshua Taylor, 5 Sossom, William Mason Taut.

W.

Joshua Woodward, Martin Woodard, 2 Humphrey Wood, Richard Winslow, 2.

Those enquiring for any of the above Letters will please to ask for advertised Letters.

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.

63Lpd3w327

AT A MEETING

Of the Commissioners of the Town of Wash.

ington on Saturday the 1st inst.

It was ORDERED, That every HOG belonging to the inhabitants of the Town that may be found running at large within the incorporated limits thereof, after the first day of November next, which has not been previously given in as required by Law, shall be subject to a tax of TWO DOLLARS; and on failure of payment of the same (by the owner thereof), such hog or hogs shall be sold by the Collector of the Town Tax to the last and highest bidder, after giving five days notice of such sale by public advertisement. And that the proceeds arising therefrom, be appropriated to the payment of said tax.

FROM THE MINUTES.

JOSEPH BONNER, T. Ck.

August 24, 1821.

Taken up and committed

TO the Jail of Beaufort county on the 19th ult. a negro boy named

STEPHEN,

Says he belongs to Robert Car of Green County—He is 5 feet high; about 17 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, Shf.

Oct. 12, 1821.—1f328.

Taken up and committed

TO the Jail of Beaufort County on the 2d. Sept. inst, a negro fellow named

TOM.

Says he belongs to Turner Parsons of Franklin County—He is five feet 10 inches high; slender built; very black; has large whiskers, and is about 30 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, Shf.

Sept. 7, 1821.—1f324.

Notarial Notice

THE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County of Beaufort—

And having taken the requisite oaths for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties pertaining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

Charges, moderate.

JOHN Mc WILLIAMS

State of North Carolina.

Beaufort County

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1821.

Petition for Division of the Lands of Jesse Swanner, deceased.

Jesse Swanner, John Swanner, Winifred Swanner, Jesse Pinkham, and Ann, his wife, vs.

Jeremiah Swanner,

Heirs at Law of Jesse Swanner, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jeremiah Swanner is a resident of the State of Georgia. It is therefore Ordered, that Public Advertisement be given in the "American Recorder" newspaper, for six weeks. That unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, in the Town of Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday in November next and show cause to the contrary, the petition will be taken procon- fesso, and a writ for Division will issue.

By order of Court

THOMAS SMAU, Ck.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HYDE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1819.

John Doe complains of Richard Roe in custody, &c. for that whereas Major John Clark on the first day of July, in the year 1818, at Hyde County in the state aforesaid, had demised to the said John Doe a certain tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the west side of Pungo River, and south side of Jordan's Creek, bounded on the north by Jordan's Creek on the east by Pungo River, on the south by Wright's Creek, on the west by the lands of Benjamin Baichlor. The said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances so demised being the plantation formerly owned by Thomas Jordan, situate lying and being as aforesaid; to have and to hold the same to the said John Doe and his assigns, from the said first day of July, 1818, from during and until the full end and term of ninety nine years, thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended—by virtue of which said demise, the said John Doe entered into said premises and became and was possessed thereof for the term so to him thereof granted; and the said John Doe being so thereof possessed, the said Richard Roe afterwards, to wit: on the second day of July in the year aforesaid, with force and arms &c. entered into the said tenements with the appurtenances in which the said John Doe was so interested in manner and for the term aforesaid, which is not yet expired, and ejected the said John Doe from his said farm and other wrongs to the said John Doe then and there did, and the said Richard Roe hitherto hath withheld and still do withhold the possession thereof against the peace of the state and to the damages of said John Doe one hundred pounds, wherefore he brings suit.

THOMAS HLOUNT, Pfg's Atty.

Mr. Thomas Jordan.

I am informed you are in possession or claim title to the tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances mentioned in the above declaration of ejectment, or to some part thereof, and I having no title to the same, do advise you or give you notice to appear on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Germantown, in Hyde County, before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, by some Attorney of said County; then and there by a rule to be made of said Court to cause yourself to be made defendant in my stead, and make your defence, otherwise I shall suffer a Judgment to be had against me and you will be turned out of possession.

Your loving friend,

RICHARD ROE.

Notice

To Zachariah Jordan,

Sir—I annex a copy of a declaration in ejectment wherein John Doe on the demise of Major John Clark is plaintiff, and Thomas Jordan defendant, which suit is now depending in the Superior Court of Law for the County of Hyde by appeal; as the said Thomas Jordan is deceased, I hereby notify you as one of the heirs at law or devisees of said Thomas, to appear at said Court to be held at Germantown in the said County on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to be made a party defendant in said suit.

Yours respectfully

MAJOR JOHN CLARK.

Hyde County, August 6 1821.—12w320

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the

Printing Office,

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading

neatly printed in the Letter form; common

do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds

of Conveyance from one individual to another

Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels

(Registered and Barred); Attachments, &c.

Books, Warrants—Seamen's Articles, &c.



POETRY.

*From the Petersburg Intelligencer.*  
**GOSPEL MELODIES No XIII.**  
*He leaned upon his breast at Supper.*

I said to my sorrowing son,  
Overwhelm'd with affliction and grief,  
How long wilt thou bear their control,  
How long look in vain for relief?  
As the sparrow that flits thro' the sky,  
In search of a bough for her nest;  
From the couch of thy wretchedness fly,  
And seek for a Pillow of Rest!

A syren in gayest attire,  
Approached, and inviting me near,  
Strove to call forth each latent desire,  
And wipe off the tremulous tear!  
"Oh! hasten," she cried, "and enjoy,  
Angelic repose on my breast;  
No sorrow can pleasure annoy,  
'Tis a soft, soothing Pillow of Rest!"

But I flew from her ruinous charms,  
The lured me alone to beguile,  
As I would from the terrible harms  
That hang on the basilisk's coil;  
Then friendship, I thought, might bestow  
That for which I so long was distress'd;  
But plunging me deeper in woe,  
She gave thorns for a Pillow of Rest!

Oh! where shall I seek for repose,  
Surrounded by gloomy despair!  
The terrible king then arose—  
And hollow exclaimed—"Seek it there!"  
"In the grave!" I replied with a tear,  
Relieving my bosom oppressed;  
"Do all who lie mouldering there,  
Repose on a Pillow of Rest!"

There was left him no time to reply,  
When a form of an aspect benign,  
Bade him and solitude fly,  
While she spoke thus, in accent divine:—  
'No longer, vain mortal, suppose  
That the world can bring peace to thy  
breast  
On the bosom of Jesus repose.  
If thou seekest for a Pillow of Rest!

asked of the Seraph her name—  
 'Tis Grace! she exultingly cries:  
 From yonder bright mansions I came,  
 To lead the redeemed to the skies!"—  
 followed the counsels she gave,  
 And banishing fear from my breast,  
 Found Jesus was mighty to save;—  
 His love is my Pillow of Rest! H.

THE JEW.

*From the Christian Herald.*

Travelling lately through the Western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an old and highly respectable clergyman give a short account of a Jew, with whom he had lately become acquainted. He was preaching to a large and attentive audience, when his attention was arrested by seeing a man enter, having every mark of a Jew on the lineaments of his countenance. He was well dressed, his countenance noble, though it was evident his heart had lately been the habitation of sorrow. He took his seat and was all attention, while an unconscious tear was often seen to wet his manly cheek. After service the clergyman fixed his eyes steadily upon him, and the stranger reciprocated the stare. The good minister goes up to him; "Sir, am I correct, am I not addressing one of the children of Abraham?" "You are."—"But how is it that I meet a Jew in a Christian assembly?"—The substance of his narrative was as follows:

He was a very respectable man, of a superior education, who had lately come from London; and with his books, his riches, and a lovely daughter of seventeen had found a charming retreat on the fertile banks of the Ohio. He had buried the companion of his bosom before he left Europe, and he now knew no pleasure but the company of his endeared child.—She was indeed worthy of a parent's love. She was surrounded by beauty as a mantle; but her cultivated mind, and her amiable disposition, threw around her a charm superior to any of the unsolded decorations of the body. No pains had been spared on her education. She could read and speak with fluency several different languages, and her manners charmed every beholder. No wonder, then, that a dotting father, whose head had now become sprinkled with grey, should place his whole affection on this only child of his love, especially as he knew no source of happiness beyond this world. Being a strict Jew, he educated her in the strictest principles of his religion, and he thought he had presented it with an ornament.

It was not long ago, since his daughter was taken sick. The rash had faded from her cheek, her eyes lost its fire, her strength decayed, and it was soon apparent that the worm of disease was gnawing in the core of her vitality. The father hung over the bed of his daughter with a heart ready

to burst with anguish. He then attempted to converse with her, but seldom spoke but by the language of tears. He spared no trouble nor expense in procuring medical assistance, but no human skill could extract the arrow of death now fixed in her heart. The father was walking in a small grove near his house, wetting his steps with his tears, when he was sent for by his dying daughter. With a heavy heart he entered the door of the chamber, which he feared would soon be the entrance of death. He was now to take a last farewell of his child, but his religion gave but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter.

The child grasped the hand of her parent with a death cold hand. 'My father, do you love me?' 'My child, you know I love you—that you are more dear to me than all the world beside!' 'But father, do you love me?' 'Why, my child, will you give me pain or exquisite joy? I have never given you any proofs of my love?' 'But, my dearest father, do you love me?' The father could not answer; the child then added, 'I know, my dear father you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you—Will you grant me one request, O, my father, it is the dying request of your daughter—will you grant it?' 'My dearest child, ask what you will, though it take every cent of my property, whatever it may be, it shall be granted. I will grant it.' 'My dear father I beg you never again to speak against Jesus of Nazareth!' The father was dumb with astonishment. 'I know (continued the dying girl) I know but little about this Jesus, for I was never taught. But I know that he is a Saviour, for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe he will save me, although I have never before loved him. I feel that I am going to him—that I shall never be with him. And now my father do not deny me; I beg that you will never again speak against this Jesus of Nazareth!' 'I entreat you to obtain a testament that tells of him; and I pray you may know him; and when I am no more, you may bestow on him the love that was formerly mine.'

The exertion here overcome the weakness of her feeble body. She stopped; and the father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and ere he could gain sufficient fortitude, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight, as I trust, to that Saviour whom she loved and honored without seeing or knowing. The first thing the parent did after committing to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a New Testament. This he read; and taught by the spirit from above, is now numbered among the meek and humble followers of the lamb!

A TALE.

*From the Literary Gazette,*

Str.—If the enclosed translation of an old French tale be deemed interesting enough for insertion, as relating to the subject of drinking cups formed from skulls, adverted to in one of your late numbers, it is much at your service.

Charles VIII. sent into Germany a gentleman named Bernage, who proceeding night and day on his journey, arrived late one evening at a chateau, where he requested to remain till morning, but was refused. Monsieur L. the owner, however, learning from whom he came, ordered him to be admitted, and prayed his excuse for the incivility of his servants; adding, that certain relations of his wife, who wished evil to him, rendered the caution he had seen necessary. Bernage told him the purport of his journey, and received from him the offer of rendering to the king his master what service lay in his power. The supper hour arriving, Monsieur L. conducted Bernage into an apartment most richly hung with tapestry, from behind which, as soon as they entered, there came one of the most beautiful women eyes could behold, but with her head shaved, and dressed entirely in black. After Monsieur had washed with Bernage, the water was carried to the lady, who did the same, and then took her place at the bottom of the table, without speaking to any person, or any one to her. Bernage regarded her attentively, and found her the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, save that her countenance was very pale, and her air extremely sorrowful. When she had eaten a short time, she asked for some wine, which was presented to her in a most extraordinary vessel, a skull moomed with silver. She drank two, or three times out of the cup; and when supper was ended, after making her obedience to the master of the house, retired as she had entered, without uttering a syllable. Bernage was so surprised at what he saw, that he remained pensive; which his host perceiving, he said to him, you are, no doubt, astonished at the scene you have witnessed; but the honor and honor I have found in you, will not allow me to keep a secret the cause of this seeming great cruelty, lest you should

deem me capable of it without a motive to warrant. The lady you saw is my wife, whom I loved more than ever man loved woman; I risked every thing for her, and against the will of her parents, married her; she also returned my love so ardently, that I would have hazarded a thousand lives, for her. We lived for some time in so much enjoyment and pleasure, that I considered myself the happiest man in Christendom. But honour obliging me to make a journey, she forgot herself, her conscience, and the love she had for me, and threw herself into the embraces of a youth that I had brought up in my house; and so great was my passion for her, that it was long ere I could bring myself to suspect her; till at last my eyes were opened, and my love was changed into fury and despair. Feigning one day to go into the country, I secreted myself in her chamber, where I had been only a short time when my wife and her paramour entered. I killed him in her arms; but as I thought death an insufficient punishment for her crime, I have inflicted one more insupportable; imprisonment in the chamber, the scene of their wicked pleasure, in a cabinet of which I have hung the bones of her gallant. And that she may never lose the memory of it, even at her meals I cause her to drink opposite to me, out of the skull of the ingrate; thus seeing living, him whom she has made her mortal enemy, and kept in remembrance of him dead, whose friendship she preferred to mine.

In every other respect, I treat her as myself, except having her hair cut off; for that is an ornament no more to be allowed to an adúlteress than a veil to a prostitute. This is an outline of her story, and should you wish to see her, I will lead you to her apartment. Bernage accepted his offer, and upon entering, they found her sitting before a good fire alone, and in deep sorrow. Bernage wished much to speak to her; but the presence of the husband withheld him, who perceiving by his looks what passed in his mind, said you can speak to her if you desire it; she will reply. "If your patience, madam, then said Bernage to her, be equal to your punishment, I regard you as the happiest woman in the world." The lady, her eyes bathed in tears, and with the utmost grace and humility, answered, "I confess monsieur my fault to be so great, that all the hills that the lord of this house, whom I am no more worthy to call husband, can do to me—are nothing to the regret I have for my offence;" and she burst into a most violent paroxysm of tears. Monsieur L. took Bernage by the arm, they quitted the apartment. The latter proceeded on his journey the next morning, and taking leave of the former, spoke thus to him: "The esteem I feel for you, monsieur, and the hospitality I have experienced under your roof, induce me to urge your attention to the great repentance of your good wife—look on her in pity; you are young and without children; consider the evil of a house, such as yours, should fall,—perhaps those whom you dislike should become heirs to your wealth." Monsieur L. who had resolved never to pardon his wife, remained long silent; at last, feeling the weight of what Bernage had said, he promised, that if she continued in her humility, he would at length pardon her.

Bernage, having returned to court, related what had happened to him to the King, who was so much struck, and especially at the account of her beauty; that he sent his painter Jean de Paris to take her portrait; which he did with the consent of her husband, who pardoned her and had a family by her.

TAKING OF STRASBURG, IN 1688.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Monsieur de Louvois, Minister of War and Louis the 14<sup>th</sup>, sent an order to M. de Chamilli to repair to his house to take his instructions upon an important mission with which he would charge him; and he gave the instructions as follows: "You will set off this very evening for Basle, in Switzerland; you will be there in three days; the fourth day precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon you will take a station upon the bridge of the Rhine, with a sheet of paper, pen, and ink; you will examine and write down with the greatest exactness every thing that shall pass in your view during two hours; at 4 o'clock precisely you will have post horses to your carriage; you will set out and travel rapidly by day and night, and bring me your sheet of observations. At whatever hour you arrive, present yourself to my house." M. de Chamilli, although much astonished at a mission that appeared to him to be puerile, obeyed without hesitation. He arrives at Basle, places himself upon the bridge on the day and hour indicated, and writes all that he sees passing. It was a fruit-woman passing with her baskets; it was a traveller on horseback, with a blue cloak; it was a ragged peasant; it was porters carrying burthen, &c. At 3 o'clock a man with a yellow waistcoat and breeches steps in the middle of the bridge advances to the aide, leans over the parapet, looks

down, retires a step, and, with a large cane, strikes three strokes very distinctly upon the bridge. All these actions, and a number of others which appeared equally indifferent, were noted down very exactly. Four o'clock strikes; M. de Chamilli mounts into his carriage, and arrives the day after the next at the house of the Minister before midnight very much confused at having to bring details so little interesting. The doors are immediately opened to him; Mon. de Louvois eagerly seizes the sheet of paper, he reads, and when he comes to "the man with the yellow waistcoat and breeches that strikes three strokes upon the bridge," he leaps with joy. He immediately repairs to the King, causes him to be awakened, talks with him at his bedside for a quarter of an hour, and comes out to despatch in all haste four couriers that had been kept ready for some hours before. Eight days after, the city of Strasburgh, is entirely surrounded by French troops, is summoned to surrender capitulates, and opens its gates the 30th of September, 1681.

It is evident that the three strokes struck upon the bridge at an hour agreed upon, was the signal of the success of the intrigue, concerted between Mon de Louvois and the Magistrates of Strasburg, and that the man charged with this mission was probably as ignorant of the motive as M. de Chamilli was.

LAST DAYS OF HERCULANEUM.

A great city—situated amidst all that nature could create of beauty or profusion, or art collect of science and magnificence—the growth of many ages—the residence of enlightened multitudes—the scene of splendor and festivity, and happiness—in its palaces, its streets, its temples, its gardens—“glowing with eternal spring, and its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of life’s blessings, obliterated from their very place in creation, not by war, or famine, or disease, or any of the natural causes of destruction, to which earth had been accustomed—but in a single night, as if by magic, and amid the conflagration as it were, of nature itself, presented a subject of which the wildest imagination might grow weary, without equalling the grand and terrible reality.

The eruption of Vesuvius, by which Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, has been chiefly described to us in the letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus; giving an account of his uncle's fate and the situation of the writer and his mother. The elder Pliny had just returned from the bath, and was retiring to his study, when a small speck of cloud, which seemed to ascend from Mount Vesuvius, attracted his attention. This cloud gradually increased, and at length assuming the shape of a pine tree, the trunk of earth and vapor; and the leaves of red cinder, Pliny ordered his galley, and urged by his philosophic spirit, went forward to inspect the phenomenon. In a short time, however, philosophy gave way to humanity, and he zealously and adventurously employed his galley in saving the inhabitants of the various beautiful villas which surrounded that enchanted coast. Amongst others he went out to the assistance of his friend Pomponianus, who was then at Stabiae. The storm of fire and the tempest of the earth, increased, and the wretched inhabitants were obliged, by the continuous rocking of their houses, to rush out into the fields with pillows tied down by napkins on their heads, as their sole defence against the shower of stones that fell on them.—This, in the course of nature, was in the middle of the day; but a deeper darkness than that of winter night, had closed around the ill fated inmates of Herculaneum. This artificial darkness continued for three days and nights; and when, at length, the sun appeared over the spot where Herculaneum once stood, rays fell upon an ocean of lava! There was neither tree, nor shrub, nor field, nor house, nor living creature; nor visible remnant of what human hands had reared—there was nothing to be seen but one black extended surface still streaming with molten vapor, and heaved in a calcined waves by the operation of fire, and the convulsions of the earthquake! Pliny was found dead upon the sea shore, stretched upon a cloth which had been spread for him, where it was conjectured he had perished early, his complacent and apoplectic habit render him an easy prey to the suffocating atmosphere.

*Lon. Mag.*  
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JOHN SELBY, Jun.  
Washington, April 26, 1821

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